

CANADIAN REBATES AID UNITED STATES

Home Producers and Allied Industries Suffer.

BONUS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

Mr. Gordon, M. P., Thinks Fair Rates to Sea Would Make Farm Products Dearer.

OTTAWA, Can., May 8.—The government has taken action in an extraordinary state of affairs affecting nearly all the leading industrial interests of the country. The facts have just come out in the commons in connection with a report of a subcommittee of the committee on agriculture on railway rates. The report was taken up in the house on a motion to refer to the railway commission. The discussion revealed that the railways of the dominion have succeeded in establishing a system of discrimination that is working serious injury to producers, shippers and all allied industries in districts chiefly where there is no competition between the companies, and, in regard to export trade, conferring important advantages on American interests.

Drives Canadians Away.

Mr. Gordon, member of parliament for East Kent, suggests whether the attitude of the Canadian roads in these matters is not responsible for driving Canadians to establish themselves in such centers of activity as New York, Boston, Chicago, and Detroit. He regards the advantages secured to manufacturers and farm products of the United States over those of Canada by the action of the Canadian roads as nothing less than a bonus to producers to settle in the United States. He says that the territories south of the line served by the lines so benefited.

He mentions as a strong illustration of this position.

One of the questions that have perplexed Canadians for a long time, he says, is why farm products should have a higher value to the producer in the United States than in Canada. He considers it self-evident that if the Canadians had fairly proportionate freight rates to the seaboard compared with those given to American shippers and the superiority in this respect to which Canada's geographical position entitles her, the value of farm products throughout the Dominion would not merely be as high as in the United States, but higher.

American Roads Gracious.

American roads passing through Canadian territory, he asserts, are willing to accord to Canadians the same privileges as they accord to their own people, but are prevented doing so by the action of the Canadian roads themselves. In other words, the latter claim the privilege of entering the American markets and carrying products at whatever rates will secure business. He takes issue with the right of preventing American roads from entering Canadian territory and competing in like manner.

Had the territories within the Dominion served by these Canadian roads been accorded the same benefits as are given to the territories of the United States, it is alleged, these portions of the Dominion would have been developed, and the same proportion as in the State of Michigan and other parts of the Union, more particularly along the frontier.

In the case made out for the investigation of the railway commission a mass of testimony is submitted in support of the findings of the committee, and an example of through rates from Chicago and Detroit, illustrating a large number of actual contracts is worth noting.

Conditions in Canada.

A Chicago contract is mentioned under which half a million bushels of corn are being shipped from Chicago to Portland, to be delivered on a steamer at the rate of 5 cents per 100 pounds, over the Grand trunk railway. If the corn is stopped en route in Canada to be milled in transit, the Canadian miller has to pay 12½ cents, and if he sells it for local use, 20 cents. This is characterized as making Canada pay the expense of hauling American corn from the Canadian seaboard, or in other words to Europe.

In another instance, a grain rate of 5 cents a bushel from Chicago to the head of ocean navigation in Canada, Montreal, is given, which pays 2 cents for the water haul to Midland, Georgian Bay, and 3 for the rail haul from Midland to Montreal. But if a Canadian farmer at any point along the Midland railway has to ship to Montreal, he must pay three times and sometimes four times as much as is paid for the haul from Midland to Montreal under the through rate.

Lumber can be brought to points on the Canadian side, competing in the Canadian market, at a lower rate than from Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, at lower rates than those at which lumber can be moved from the Canadian mills to the wharf Canadian distribution points. The Canadian roads charge higher rates for many descriptions of products from Windsor, on the Canadian side of the Detroit river, to British ports than they do to take the same kinds of products the same distance from Chicago to Great Britain.

Big Discrimination.

The discrimination is shown to range from 30 to 45 cents per 100 pounds. From Detroit to the seaboard the rate on cattle is three cents per 100 pounds less by the Grand Trunk than it is on the Canadian side. From Guelph and Hamilton the rate is seven cents per 100 more than to American points. Comparing local rates in the Michigan side with those on the Canadian side, horses, cattle, sheep and pigs to Michigan points are found to run an average of three and a half cents per 100 pounds more to carry the stock 100 miles in Canada than 50 miles in the United States. These differences may serve as a basis for endless rumormongering, all pointing to the same result. It is conceded that rates on the American side should be lower than on the Canadian side owing to the difference in the quantities carried, but then, it is contended that the difference is far beyond what it ought to be, and in plain English, the effect, take it all in all, is to damage the leading branches of Canadian trade to an almost incalculable extent, and a remedy must be promptly found and applied. The government has sent the case to the Railway Commission.

MITCHELL DELAYS VISIT TO ANTHRACITE REGION

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 8.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, has sent word here that he has been compelled to change his plan of coming to the anthracite region next Sunday, owing to the illness of his daughter, and that he will probably arrive on May 21.

He will then begin a campaign of organization in order that the miners may be in a position to enforce their demands for an eight-hour day and other concessions next April.

Russia's Darkest Hour Precedes a Revolution

Czar's Empire Believed to Be Fast Rushing Into Throes of Bloodiest Struggle the World Has Ever Seen.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—In spite of severe repressive measures Russia is steadily verging to the bloodiest upheaval known to history. Only a recognition of the true state of the popular mind by the bureaucracy and granting of a constitutional government can stem the tide of revolt.

Such is the opinion of one of the most prominent and active liberals in the empire. He is a large landed proprietor, a marshal of the nobility, with a mansion in St. Petersburg, but distinctly a man of the provinces. He had a large share in drafting the famous zemstvo memorial, and after the "Bloody Sunday," when the liberals were talking of a provisional government, his name was on every lip. Should there be a constitutional regime in Russia his name and fame will loom large.

His Name a Secret.

With the stipulation, for obvious reasons, that his name be not used, he has written the following article upon the present crisis confronting Russian people and its probable outcome:

"In essence the present political movement in Russia is a fight of the advanced classes of the people against the autocratic-bureaucratic government organization of the country. Having grown up and strengthened itself upon the condition of serfdom, the Russian bureaucracy has developed to the maximum all the negative qualities which naturally inhere in bureaucracy and has become an all-powerful autocratic machine everywhere opposed to the true interests of the people."

"Nevertheless the development of the life of the people, the classes, with sharply defined and mutually antagonistic interests, has gone on. The rapid development of the mill and manufacturing industry, jealously protected and encouraged by the government, has created an industrial bourgeoisie and proletariat on a hundred years' advance."

Long Fight for Freedom.

"The capitalization of agriculture also created a strong land-owning class. The government's protection of the manufacturing industry was considered harmful to agriculture and sowed antagonism between the agricultural and industrial bourgeoisie. Nevertheless, all classes, in spite of the mutual conflict of economic interests, at the present moment have entered on a common endeavor to attain a great common purpose."

"Representing the real creative forces of the country, they will no longer consent to political slavery. They wish to transform themselves from mere servants of the bureaucracy—in whose hands they are as clay—into free citizens possessed of full political and civic rights."

"The fight for popular freedom from the yoke of absolutism has a deep root in Russian history. It has been waged for nearly one hundred years, now burning bright in a moment of high effort, by the best and noblest forces of the nation, dying out in the darkness of reaction."

Growing for Three Years.

"The political movement, however, which during the past few months has aroused the whole Russian society, really became sharply defined two or three years ago. The movement for freedom grew irresistibly in extent and broke through the surface. But the government was not asleep. Led by Plevh, it indignantly carried on its own faithful servants the government marched inflexibly to the gloomiest of reaction, the radical, the leaders of the liberal movement, like the revolutionaries, were subjected to punishment. But the fact is, in spite of all the terrible repressions the discontent rapidly spread, broader and deeper. The 'hydra' of reaction was not to be killed."

War Cloud Lowers.

"In the fall of 1903 the clouds of war lowered over the Far East. The possibility of war with Japan approached. By means of wise concessions Russia could have avoided it. But, over the volcano of widespread public discontent, the government allowed itself to be seduced by extravagant plans of an ultra-aggressive foreign policy, cherishing the hope in this way of guarding and even strengthening its prestige in the international concert and its credit on the European continent."

"In addition there is reason to suppose that Plevh, who exercised a tremendous influence on the entire governmental policy, was for war. He had perhaps a definite object, namely, by means of war to crush the internal liberal and revolutionary trouble, to draw and extinguish in the streams of the people's blood and in the flame of chauvinism the unextinguishable thirst for freedom among the people."

War Fatal to Bureaucracy.

"The war was decided upon, but the stupendous task of war fatally disclosed all the internal helplessness of the bureaucracy, which had laid claim to omnipotence. War demanded popular support, and this the soulless, dead departmental mechanism could not give."

"The result was terrible defeat after defeat on land, and the complete destruction of the fleet on the sea, industrial paralysis at home, three external loans, the fall of the prestige in Europe and the still stronger growth of the movement for freedom in the interior."

"In the beginning of January this year in St. Petersburg broke out the first general strike of the mill and factory workmen. It began on economic grounds, but soon became inextricably involved with the popular demand for political freedom and a constitution. Again losing its head, the government demonstrated the peaceful, though imposing, demonstration of the workmen by rifle volleys. In the blood of thousands of their killed and wounded brothers the Russian proletariat received its first revolutionary baptism. The workmen's movement spread in great waves over the whole country."

Sowing Revolution.

"A Warsaw, in Lodz, in Riga and in other cities by volleys of military the government sowed the storm of revolution in the fertile soil of the young proletariat. All life in the country stood agape before the crime of the government. But horror quickly gave way to redoubled enthusiasm of the nation. The bloody events make the demand for freedom irrevocable."

"Even the provincial opposition always before reacting a peaceful character, became fiery and voiced itself in open protest. All kinds of public assemblies and corporations condemned the criminal policy of the government. All the higher education of the country was closed by the complete, unprecedented accord of both teachers and scholars."

People Thirst for Freedom.

"The last great act of the internal political life of the Russian public was the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius, who had already long inspired the Emperor in a reactionary spirit, and who had exercised a strong influence upon him. In liberal circles his death was almost approved."

To Abolish Bureaucracy.

"The aim is the abolition of the autocratic-bureaucratic governmental regime and its replacement by a free constitutional system. The significance of the open agitation for freedom is enormous. It means the people will no longer hesitate before an open struggle for freedom. All classes of the population have become possessed by the thirst for a new, free life, the working class, the intelligent classes of all professions and ages, the zemstvo, the commercial and industrial classes, and even the large extent, the nobility. Only the peasantry, perhaps, still sleeps, an unawakened slumber which will soon be aroused. All its life, full of trouble and oppression at every step and above it, its agrarian needs form a too fertile soil for discontent with the existing order. It is a matter of time before it will rise for a new, better and freer one."

"Speaking of the agrarian needs, one must not close one's eyes to the existing and growing social danger. The existing organization, founded upon popular ignorance and lawlessness, fatally more and more depending upon the memorial abyss of social enmity in the country between the poor, starving peasantry and the rich land-owning class of the privileged nobility."

Winning Over the Army.

"And only a free constitutional regime can relieve the country of the menacing danger, bringing to the people political and civic competency and broad enlightenment. All the more, then, and with redoubled vigor, should the friends of government and order strive for the liberation of the nation from autocratic bureaucratic arbitrariness. Even the army, that eternal buttress of our absolutism, even it is receiving on the fields of Manchuria and in the streets of St. Petersburg, Warsaw and other cities a political education, and is learning to appraise at its true value that order in the name of which it is obliged to face the enemy's bullets and upon its brothers, fathers and children."

"How deep and abiding is the movement for freedom may be judged by the determination and the self-sacrifice with which thousands of unnamed proletarians faced bullets in the streets of St. Petersburg and other cities, by the determined and peaceful resistance made by the entire public and press express themselves."

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Niehaus the Sculptor.

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Charles Niehaus, the sculptor, answered these criticisms by reminding the veterans that nearly all the monuments erected to notable warriors face south.

In this particular instance, if the statue faced north, it would be in the shadow half the day, and by facing south it would be in full view of Union avenue, the best driveway in the city.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the unveiling, May 16. President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet have been invited, as well as the governors of the States and many other public men.

The erection of the monument is largely due to the women of Memphis, who toiled unceasingly for funds in the early days of the monument.

ORDER OF EAGLES

HONORS ITS DEAD

Services Held Yesterday at the Columbia Theater—William T. Whalen Speaks for the Fraternity.

Throughout the nation yesterday the Fraternal Order of Eagles paid tribute to the memory of their dead brothers. The ceremonies in this city were conducted under the auspices of Washington Aerie No. 125, at the Columbia Theater.

In the past year six members of the local branch of the order have passed away. They are William R. Bell, George Duthrow, William M. Reagan, Clarence W. Smith, John E. Whalen, and Frank M. Sweet.

The service was attended by all Washington members of the order. Wearing the insignia of the organization, they were seated upon the stage, which was tastefully decorated with a profusion of American colors. Families and friends were also present.

The services were conducted by the following named officers of Aerie No. 125: Daniel A. Driscoll, past worthy president; August Brill, worthy president; William B. Dawson, vice president; Charles C. Beveridge, chaplain; James L. Feeney, recording secretary; Benjamin Egloff, financial secretary; Patrick F. Carr, treasurer; Jacob Johnson, conductor; Harry C. Allen, inner guard; Hiram H. McFarland, Frank Rebeck, and J. Walter Humphrey.

The grand lodge members there were Myer Fisher, Ross F. Downing, John Doyle Carmody, and Hugh F. Harfield. Henry Lewis, William H. Fowler, and Abraham King.

The music was played by the Eagle Orchestra, the opening number being the "March of the Eagles." After the object of the exercises was explained by President Driscoll, prayer was offered by Chaplain Beveridge. The first of the vocal selections was Gray's "Dream of Paradise," sung by Mrs. Edna May Berry.

The orator was William T. Whalen, who spoke of the origin and work of the order. A brief address was also made by Ross F. Downing.

Vocal selections were sung by Al McKee, D. McFarland, Frank Rebeck, and J. Walter Humphrey. The exercises were closed with the singing of "Nearer My God, to Thee," by the audience, standing.

ARMY OFFICER LOSES

LIFE AT FORT MONROE

Lieutenant Ross Drowned in the Moat as Result of a Bicycle Accident.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 8.—Lieutenant Moses R. Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College in the Keystone State, and an honor graduate of the 1904 class at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, met a tragic death of the reservation at Old Point Comfort yesterday.

Officers of the post are reticent in regard to the matter, but from what can be learned the young officer was riding a bicycle along the cement walk between the outer rampart of the old fort and the inner wall. This walk skirts the moat, which is about thirty feet wide and quite deep.

It is said the chain of the bicycle broke and the young officer fell into the moat. It is supposed he was stunned by the fall and was unable to make any adequate effort to save himself. His body was found in the water and his head with the broken chain on the walk.

Lieutenant Ross entered the service as a private in Company I, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and later became second and then first lieutenant in the Forty-sixth regiment, United States Infantry. He was mustered in May 1904. He received his commission in the artillery corps November 15, 1903. He was twenty-seven years old.

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Nathan Smith, 23, and Sophia Ezrin, 22.

Louis Peterson, 29, and Clara Valentine, 25; both of Frederick, Md.

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